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With the human fiend Trepoff deposited, the Russian situation begins to appear in a much more hopeful light.

Organizer J. L. Fitts reports from Princeton, Ky., "That a circuit judge holding court, had a lull in business about 2 P. M., and he turned over the court house and an audience of about one hundred people for a Socialist speech."

The French minister of war has declared that the military will no longer be used in strikes. It is said that this declaration is due to the unity of the Socialist party and the fear of a revolutionary movement among the workers.

Now they are not only curing consumption, in England, by open air sanatoriums, but are providing open air cures for small pox as well, and with marked success. The curative value of fresh air would have probably been discovered sooner if it hadn't been so cheap!

And now James Hazen Hyde of the Equitable says on the witness stand that Gov. Odell of New York was given \$75,000 for political reasons and that the money went into Odell's pocket. Wall street is agitated as revelation calls out revelation. The people are smiling.

Gains for labor are announced in the recent municipal elections in England. In Hanley, West Bowling, Huddersfield, Hull, Middlesborough, Liverpool and Norwich a councilman was gained in each case. In Manchester three councilmen were gained. In Leeds there was a gain of five. In Manchester three gains. In Leicester there were two gains. Practically all of the men elected were Social-Democrats.

The French armaments and dockyards are closed by a strike of the men, who claim that their right to free speech is interfered with by the government, some of the employees having been dismissed for expressing their views of the naval administration. Private ownership of a people's government is bound to cause more and more strife in these enlightened days.

The trail of commercialism is dimly over many of our institutions of learning. Some college boys at Kenyon College in Ohio tied a student they were hazing to a railroad track to give him a scare and then were unable to rescue him before a train had run him down and killed him. Yet the president of the college assisted those who were trying to expose the cause of death, because if the truth got out he was afraid it would hurt the patronage of the college!

We are asked to help on the detail of the story that has been current for some time that Jewish girls in Russia who are students at the universities which are outside the Jewish zones established by the government must take out a yellow passport, which is the passport of a prostitute. The fact that girls who had become prostitutes were allowed to reside outside the zones whether Jews or not, doubtless gave rise to the story. And it is even possible that some Jewish girl student in a spirit of bravado and irony may have sought protection by applying for a yellow passport, but we are informed that the Jewish girl students are entirely above the reproach which this horrid yellow passport story puts upon them. Indeed there could be no inducement for a Jewish girl to submit to dishonor as a condition of studying at a Russian university, because the universities of the surrounding countries are open to them, should they need an educational asylum.

The Hearst crowd are having a strenuous time in their efforts to get some of the kinks out of the crooked New York election. They have already jailed eight men, have secured a court order compelling a lot of Tammany policemen to tell what they know before a grand jury, and so on. They have the means, fortunately to do these things—for justice has to be bought in free America! As to whether they can wipe out McClellan's fake majority is another thing. A large share of the ballot box swindling consisted in voting men early under the names of Hearst supporters on the registry lists, so that when the owner of the name appeared he found "he had already voted." It is difficult to go behind the returns in such a case. However all this may be, the people of this country are with the New Yorkers in this attempt to expose a scandalously dishonest count, and will rejoice if the purity of the ballot can be vindicated in the hotbed of ballot rapping and crooked "counting in."

Ye Gods and little shrimps! It is now proposed that the big life insurance companies hereafter give publicity to all sums paid out for influencing legislation. Doubtless the politicians would like to be heard on that question before the decision is actually made!

Alice Roosevelt and Prince Louis of Battenberg placed themselves on exhibition again the other day at a horse show at Madison Square Garden, New York, and the American citizens there assembled thanked their lucky stars for the privilege of having been able to gaze on "royalty," both foreign and domestic.

Some of these days old back number Patrick Henry is going to turn over in his grave.

Do you remember that old trick of the capitalist editor by which he pointed to the number of small depositors in the savings banks as evidence that the working people were well off and able to put something by for a rainy day?

You will also remember, doubtless, that the Socialists' answer to this has been to point out the fact that rich men have a habit of putting their money into savings banks for safe keeping, a little here and a little there, and this goes to swell the amount of small deposits.

Proof of this contention is again afforded by the recent settlement of the estate of Col. Willard Glazier, the wealthy author and lecturer, who was found to have placed his fortune of something like \$135,000 in savings banks in fifty different cities and in fifteen different states. In New York city he had small deposits in eighteen different savings banks.

Just paste this in your hat and spring it at the ignorant fellow who has stuffed himself with capitalist newspaper editorial buncombe the next time he tries to tell you how much he knows!

A despatch says that the citizens of Indianapolis, that is, those who have no corporation entanglements and contaminations, are up in arms over the discovery that they have been for years "using common, everyday wind for illuminating purposes," for which they have been paying 90 cents per thousand feet!

The disclosure came about through the city engineer and his assistants forcing their way into the plant of the company and finding there the pumps that had been installed to force the air into the mains. The dial was registering eighteen feet of air a minute at the time!

Now comes the news that the gas inspector of Chicago is also investigating and says he is convinced that there is a large amount of air being paid for by Chicago consumers. He says the presence of air in the pipes makes the pressure stronger and the registering of the meters more favorable to the company, while the illumination of the burning gas is much reduced in brilliancy.

All this is interesting, but hardly surprising.

It reminds us of the old saying that the capitalists, if they could manage it, would put a meter on the very air itself.

Well, hasn't that fear come true!

There is one class of American citizens we feel sorry for.

It is made up of the sleek, well dressed and prosperous fellows we used to meet in pulpits, on the platform and in public assemblages as well as in print, who were so vocal with cocky praise for the great Americans—meaning our leading financiers, "statesmen," etc.

He was an awful braggart, was this sleek fellow citizen of ours, but still he was charming, and many of us used to throw out our chests every time he got noisy and think it was indeed a great and glorious privilege to trod the soil of this great land of freedom and equality and contentment—for did he not tell us that the discontented were simply the unfit because they were envious of the rich!

Yes, he charmed us, and on election day the charm still held good, and we deposited our little ballots just as he said we ought to, that is, in favor of the capitalists keeping possession of the country and pretty much everything it contained.

But now where is that glib and persuasive gentleman?

He seems to have lost heart. He keeps in the background and does not tell us of the great men like Dewey, and Hanna, and Alger, and McCull, and so on, as he used to. His great men have been palling in the American view recently and more so as the investigations into high finance proceed, and as we say, we sort of feel sorry for their old time glorification. He has lost his

Socialist Lessons in the Hearst Campaign

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE municipal campaign in New York and especially the part which William R. Hearst played in it, ought to contain a very valuable lesson for the Socialist party in general and particularly for the comrades in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities.

This might, ought to be clear to everybody: impossibility goes into bankruptcy every time it is put to the test. Now I do not want to say that the comrades in New York generally are impossibilists. But the presence of the headquarters of the Socialist Labor party there and the wish to appear as "radical" as possible, in order to refute the silly argument that the Socialist party is a small bourgeois and dilettante shopkeepers' organization, has made our party in New York a dull and stupid imitation of the Socialist Labor party—of its "theory" and of its "tactics." No wonder Prof. Daniel DeLeon claims that it is a "bogus."

But it ought to be obvious to even the most casual observer that there is no room for TWO S. L. P.'s in New York or anywhere else. ONE affair of that type is all ANY community can stand.

And it can stand only a very LITTLE one at that. This has been demonstrated everywhere. And it was especially proven in this last campaign in New York, where the truly class-conscious, revolutionary, uncompromising, and fighting S. L. P. was nearly wiped off the face of the earth, because its orthodox and stonewall-like adherents had RUN OFF in droves to the "yellow, bourgeois, fraudulent, immoral swindler," William Randolph Hearst.

But since our own party did not do much better, I am not going to say a great deal about the S. L. P. But it is ridiculous to behold the two sects (the S. P. and the S. L. P.) in New York each gloating over the disaster that came to the other. It is mighty poor consolation, but to them it seems to be better than none.

And our party did poorly enough. It came down from over 24,000 in the presidential campaign of last year to about 11,000, a little less than 2 per cent of the entire vote. It is lucky for us that this is not a state campaign, otherwise our party might have disappeared from the official ballot in New York.

Now we ought to inquire into the reasons for all this.

The first answer, of course, is very easy. They will tell you that there are not enough Socialists. But now there remains the other question, who is a Socialist? If only those who carry membership cards and pay dues, then we know exactly how many Socialists we have in New York. We do not need any election to count them. But if all those who voted our ticket for Debs in the late presidential election were to be considered Socialists—and both the English and the German organs in New York so assured us repeatedly before election—then, of course, we have lost a good many Socialist votes.

Therefore, we ought to inquire further into the reason for the decline, especially since whatever the Tammany tiger may have done in this campaign, he certainly did not eat Socialists and he did not steal any of their votes. On the contrary, he considered them his involuntary allies. The Tammany creatures in the laboring districts had strict orders to say friendly words for the Socialist parties whenever the occasion required.

Then what are the reasons that so many of our party voters went back on the party? In my opinion, I have given the answer when I asserted above that there is no room for TWO impossibilist parties in one city, and there is room for only a very LITTLE one.

I have said before (and the election returns of the Socialist parties prove what I have said) that it is foolish and suicidal for the Socialist party to trust with derision the REFORM WAVE which is now sweeping this country. Without over-estimating the value of these reform waves—for accomplishing any lasting results as to the purification of public and private business life—the Socialists should by no means underestimate them. I believe that it is a very hopeful sign of the times, and a proof positive that the masses of the people are not so corrupt as capitalist and even some Socialist papers would like to have us believe.

And if we now see a wave of rebellion from one end of the country to the other, started by the exposures not only in city and state and national government circles, but also in the insurance companies, then this of course may be taken as a proof that business life in this country is corrupt. But it is also a sign that the overwhelming majority of the people (and they are non-Socialists) are determined not to stand this corruption any longer. It is surely a sign that the SOCIAL conscience of the people has been awakened at last. And we Socialists ought to glory in the fact more than any other class, especially since the teachings of the Socialist philosophers the world over—although, probably not the little sects existing in most American cities—have had a great deal to do with the moral awakening of the American people.

Instead of the Pharisee-like derision of some of the Socialist party papers and leaders, it should have been their place to encourage this wave of morality in every possible way. Then it would also have been possible to turn it into Socialist channels where it rightly belonged.

Nor is that all. For the last two years, a strong municipal ownership wave has been sweeping the country. Both of the old parties in New York—Tammany as well as the Republican party—declared in favor of "public ownership of public utilities." They deceived nobody thereby, because nobody believed them. And our comrades in New York made a vital mistake, when they declared against public ownership of public utilities until the time when the Socialist party shall get into power, simply because the old parties had declared for public ownership and had thus "stolen our thunder." If we let this logic go on, then all any old party need do, in order to make us drop a plank of our platform, would be to take it up.

Any one can see where such tactics would lead us.

Besides, the tactics of the New York comrades towards the Hearst campaign were silly in the extreme. In the first place, Hearst did not try to steal their thunder, because they had voluntarily laid their thunder aside and Hearst simply picked it up. And secondly, as far as I know, Hearst never claimed to be a Socialist, nor did he claim that the thunder which he had taken up was Socialist thunder. Publicly and everywhere he always denied that he was a Socialist or that his measures were Socialistic. It was Tammany, Murphy, Ryan and the Wall Street crowd that yelled Anarchy and Socialism. And our comrades stood by in the position of a tanner of the olden time who saw his hides swimming away and heard a lot of naughty boys crying out, "Say, tanner, there go your hides, your hides; why don't you catch them?"

Had the Socialist party stood by the International program and for municipal ownership, then even if a Hearst ticket had been in the field it would have redounded to the benefit of our party. The Socialist speakers could have cited the Hearst movement as a living witness for the truth of the Socialist teaching and as a tribute to the Socialist philosophy, and our party would have received thousands of votes which have now gone to Hearst. Calling Hearst a fakir and a swindler and a fraud, and every other name under the sun, just as did Tammany and the Wall Street gang, is no argument.

I again say that I have never seen that Hearst has ever declared himself a Socialist. Nor did he ever pretend that his methods were Socialistic. Nor did he ever in any way, shape or manner try to get control of the Socialist party. He was hardly aware of its existence, having lived only in New York and San Francisco.

Yet one battle lost is not all lost. And even this memorable Hearst disaster may prove a blessing in disguise if our comrades in New York and other places learn the great lesson. W. R. Hearst has a few very brainy fellows in his employ, and he himself is by no means the ninny that he has been painted, but he has no organization and he has no basis for starting one. The Socialists of New York and of the entire country for that matter will reap the harvest of the seed sown by years of very radical propaganda in the Hearst papers. No one can start a trend of thought and then make the people stop right then and there, especially when that trend is in accordance with the evolution of the economic system. But our people must be in a condition to receive this inheritance and to make use of it for the benefit of the American proletariat and the American nation.

But our American Socialist party must become a part of the International movement. It must have a similar program, adapted to American conditions. And without in any way forgetting the final aim of the party—the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—it must make itself in this country the mouth-piece and the organized expression of all the demands of progress and evolution, as it is in the civilized countries of Europe and in Wisconsin.

The Fund Grows and the Battle is Near!

The printing plant and linotype fund takes a jump this week from \$1,487 to \$1,540. This is a good advance and we hope it will be kept up and even increased. The first payment must be made Dec. 1, and we should be able to meet it. We have some big surprises in store for the comrades, which in due time will show them what big things are impending in the Milwaukee fight on capitalism. The new printing office is under roof and the work being rushed. We are face to face with the enemy in Milwaukee, and are pretty near ready for the fray.

PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$1,487.75
Two Boston Boys, "Jim & Bill" 1.00
Red. Krueger 25
Peter Cargier 25
Unknown 50

22nd Ward Branch, city 10.00
H. D. Latimer 1.00
Wm. Koenig 1.00
F. Saxe 1.00
Wm. Witte List, 1st W. Beh. city 1.00
D. J. Shumann 25
R. H. Meyer 25
H. Vohr 25
E. Arndt 25
K. Colberg 25
Gust. Glaub 25
Wm. Jerome 25
Frank Buss 25
John Lorenz 25
P. Klein-Smidt 25
Chas. Abraham 25
Herman F. Walter 25
Tony Potts 25
Gustav Richter 1.50
Chas. Fahrner 25

Total 5.75
Fred. D'Amico 2.00
W. H. Meyers 25
W. C. Francis 50
E. F. Carlson 1.00
J. O. Johnson 1.00
K. Gramma 20

John Fenger 1.00
G. Zophy 1.00
Friedrich Schube 1.00
Wm. J. Alldridge 2.00
Rad. G. Betnhardt 1.00
Paul Stein 1.00
Chas. Smith 1.00
A. W. Lange 1.00
Friend 1.00
Friend 1.00
Geo. Dickert 1.00
C. A. Blodgett 2.00
P. H. 1.00
Peter Krueger 2.00
Aug. Schumann 1.00
F. L. 1.00
11th Ward Branch, Racine: 1.00
Ch. Carrigan 25
P. L. Larsen 25
Joe Becker 25
H. Obermeyer 25

Total 1.00
Joe Fagan 10
N. Rittinger 50
J. O. Johnson 1.00
K. Gramma 20

Cardinal Gibbons says that watered stock is a crime. Others have said the same thing, but the trouble is that no matter how holy the person who preaches against it, the capitalists need it in their business and will not heed the admonition until the necessity passes away with the capitalist system itself.

Labor-herder Neacy, of the Filer & Stowell company, who is a member of the Parry Industrial Alliance and also of the Milwaukee School Board, announced with a flourish of trumpets that he would go to court to knock out the resolution calling for the union label on all school board printing, which was passed at the instance of the Socialist member, W. A. Arnold.

Later on he offered to compromise. He was willing, he said, to have the label on printing done in union shops if the printing done in non-union shops also bore an imprint stating that it was non-union.

The amusing thing about this is that there are no printing shops that care to publicly declare themselves non-union.

Neacy declared that the Arnold resolution was class legislation—which is true in one way at least. It was legislation recognizing the working class, for all industry is class industry. The shirking class may get the profits, but it is mighty careful not to soil its hands with honest toil.

Several small boys were arrested and fined in Milwaukee last week for putting tacks in the tank of the North side natatorium. To our view it was hardly fair to make the boys pay the fine. The publishers of Sunday comic supplements should have been haled to court and made to disgorge the amount assessed against the youths, for upon their heads lays the real blame.

We venture to say that these comic supplements have spoiled more boys than any other cause. They set before us as heroes kids who stop at nothing diabolical, be it either locking an elderly person in a shed and blowing red pepper in upon her through a knot-hole, or sawing off the legs of chairs so as to throw their parents, or placing a keg of powder under some other sedate victim and touching it off.

Fed this sort of stuff Sunday after Sunday, the childish mind, by nature filled with the spirit of imitation, gets a wrong bent and a mistaken notion of fun and the days of study and serious attention to getting an education which follow are not likely to be improved.

The idea of the "leading citizen" and the "leading business man" being a superior moral type in the community is now pretty well exploded, although a subsidized capitalist editorial claque still dines that siren song into the ears of its readers. Sharp practice and duplicity and fory law breaking have come to be the specialty of this type of men, and they feel secure because they have the money with which to employ the most effective legal sharps besides the immunity they buy by doling out funds to the two capitalist parties.

Just now there is a probe in progress into the violations of the so-called Elkins law and it is claimed by the government that one of the principal offenders is the Pabst Brewing Company. Here is the way the alleged trick to secure rebates in shipping was worked: Gustav Pabst and Fred. Pabst, Jr., organized what is known as the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company and the brewery signed a contract giving it all its shipments for a term of years. The "transit company" then exacted "commissions" from the railroads, which, the government says, simply meant a rebate on the freight shipped, and of course amounted in the aggregate to a pretty big thing.

Under capitalism the kid gloved criminals flourish and the man who gets bonzy and sings on the streets on Sunday gets a thirty day sentence to prison in the police court.

Mathew Langfried 25
Konrad Kranz 25
A. Friend-Kenosha 1.00
1st Ward Branch, city 10
Theo. Hoff 10
Frank Zuern 10
Fritz Raach 10
Barney Mank 10
Fred. Donath 10
R. Lambrecht 10
Wm. Lambrecht 25
Paul Weiss 10
Frank Weiss 10
Paul Lambrecht 10
Jos. Koepf 10
P. Schmitt 25
Robt. Kowrow 10
Wm. Schuchert 10
Alb. Sieghart 10
Henry Seifeld 25
Chas. Mischke 10
Herman Eick 10
G. Lambrecht 25

Total 2.40
K. Ferkmann 25
\$1540.05

Gross election frauds, from which the Socialists suffered, are reported from New Jersey. Intimidation of Socialist challengers was also resorted to.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Pittsburgh this week. The sessions are held in the old city hall and started off with a procession of the delegates behind a band of music. Pres. Gompers in his address reported that during the year the federation has issued charters to three international organizations, one state federation, sixty-seven central bodies and 216 local trade and federal labor unions. The total affiliation of the various classes of organizations was 1,796. The address dwelt on the various matters of moment to organized labor, with some bourgeois economics interjected, pled for eight hours, denounced the abuse of the injunction, and advocated a legal defense fund. In portions of his speech he talked above the heads of his hearers, who as wage workers are presumably not college bred men. Although they applauded, we wonder, for instance, how many knew what he was talking about when he said that the A. F. of L. was conceded to the "hegemony of the American labor movement?"

The A. F. of L. has voted an assessment of \$80,000 to aid the printers in their continent wide campaign for an eight hour day. A stand will probably be taken against immigration. Comrades Victor L. Berger and Max S. Hayes were made members respectively of the standing committees on treasurer's report and labels.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—Victor Berger today made his presence felt in the convention. Mr. Berger introduced a resolution to the effect that the Civic Federation was making a hypocritical attempt to convince organized labor that the interests of labor and capital are identical. The resolution says:

"We point with sorrow to the close intimacy and harmonious relations established between Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders with the great capitalists and plutocrats of the country."

Mr. Berger is also author of a resolution denouncing the national guard of the various states and wishes the federation to go on record as prohibiting any member of a labor organization affiliated with the federation from joining the militia. Mr. Berger tonight introduced a resolution which has not been passed on by the committee to the effect that congress pension all men who reach the age of sixty years, provided they have never earned more than \$1,000 a year. The pension to be not less than \$13.50 per month. A speedy death for this resolution is predicted in the committee.

"Where the mind is comparatively free—where people are able to enjoy the beauty and the repose of nature, and at the same time participate in the health giving sports of river and field, without the incessant strain upon the mind that the struggle for a living and the unhealthy amusements of the town involve—there is bound to be less lunacy."

Thus closes an interview with the specialist, Dr. Forbes Winslow of London in regard to the remarkable report just issued by the British lunacy commission.

Nature never intended man to be a ten-hour work-drudge and it visits its penalties on the race because he thus offends nature.

The new cure for consumption—merely an out door air treatment—shows that nature intended the human being to be a free liver in the sunlight instead of the cooped-up industrial prison bird that capitalism makes of him.

The commission's report showed that the greatest causes of insanity among the modern industrial society were "civilization," alcohol and cigarettes. Of this Dr. Winslow said: "Alcohol must be given first place. No one could be found mad enough to deny that it is a brain poison; and the insanity due, directly or indirectly, to drink is appalling. Then there is the use of tobacco—in the shape of cigarettes particularly—in a very potent factor in the making of a lunatic."

Everything about this capitalistic society of ours is abnormal.

The habits of the victims of such a society are abnormal and Dr. Winslow tends to confirm this when he says that lunacy is practically unknown among Asiatics and the natives of Africa.

It is where capitalism has doomed the vast majority of the people to dreary, anxious, drudging and despairing lives, that the terrible spectre of insanity stalks in their midst. And it doesn't excuse capitalism to lay the cause to the door of drink and tobacco.

In a normal society, where the people could live live-and-let-live lives over-indulgence would largely disappear, if not altogether.

Where Does the Church Stand?

IT IS NOT WILLING TO DRIVE MONEY CHANGERS AND SLAVE DRIVERS FROM THE TEMPLE.

The bishops, the preachers, the laymen, all are asking the question: What is the matter with the church? Why does it no longer attract men?

One Sunday, not long ago, in a rather large congregation, the writer was one of five men in attendance! Only five men in a large congregation!

This was an extreme case, no doubt. But who will deny that it is an example of a general symptom?

Men do not care for the church. That is not to say that men are no longer religious. True, the failure of the church to feed the religious hunger of the world is causing increasing numbers to lose faith in religion. But men who intelligently discriminate between merely human institutions and divine principles are just as religious as such men ever were.

It may answer the need of the family, but not of society; of the individual, but not of the race.

Yesterday was the day of the circuit rider. The family was so loosely connected with the social body—men lived so far apart—that the preacher was forced to go far to find a small congregation. The sermon is the same today as then, except as to hell fire; but human society is different. Then the preacher warned his hearers against stealing purses—and it sufficed as to theft. Trade was a thing so simple, and the values were so obvious that each individual was competent to protect himself against iniquity in matters of barter. Then the purely social relations were few in kind, but the preacher laid down the law concerning them all.

Today the industrial life of the country is extremely social, and the individual is extremely dependent upon the integrity of the social mechanism for his equity in the final distribution. Will any man pretend that the distribution is equitable?

What is the matter with the church?

church? This: The church has abandoned society to the tender mercies of commercial pirates, whose gifts have purchased silence from the clergy in general, and frantic support from some clergymen in particular.

Here and there a prophet cries aloud from the pulpit, unheard by the church at large, or, if heard, condemned as an agitator or a sensationalist! The whole secular world, recognizing the prevailing political and commercial diabolism, is boldly calling spades spades, but the clergy calmly and circumspectly continues to call spades "alleged mechanical instruments, used in excavating—perhaps!"

The preacher will valourously denounce the Sunday peanut peddler—and board the Sunday trolley car at the close of his sermon. He will cry anathema upon the boys who play ball on Sunday, and on the same day himself patronize a transportation system that chains multitudes to the wheel of toil seven days a week, year in and year out.

The preacher declares that his duty is to inculcate the fundamental principles of morality, leaving the practical programme to his hearers. Jesus commanded: Thou shalt not steal. But he did not end with merely stating a central principle; he went into the Temple, overturned the tables of the money mongers, and branded them as thieves.

What good is a principle that cannot be applied?

Socialist Aldermen at Work.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave W. H. Emil Seidel, Carl Malowski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schraas, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boesa, James Sheehan, Charles Joske, Gustav Goerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koestermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pauls.

The outrageous manipulations of the mayor of Milwaukee in his efforts to prevent the city from compelling the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company to build a new viaduct across its many tracks in the Menomonee valley, which extends well into the center of the city (although the charter plainly says that where railway tracks cross streets and make necessary a viaduct the railroad shall build) got a severe raking over in the council last Monday by Ald. Welch of the Tenth ward. Ald. Welch went to the records for his facts and they were tell-tale to a high degree. They showed how the mayor had clearly been serving the interests of the railroad and helping it to pull the wool over the eyes of the city so as to force the burden of building the viaduct on the people. Ald. Welch charged the mayor with being responsible for the delay in the viaduct matter and showed that as early as April, 1903, his honor advised the city to build the viaduct without making the road pay a cent. He said the mayor was in a deep laid plot with the railroad to rob the citizens of a cool \$250,000, and cautioned the aldermen that if they helped the mayor to put through the infamy they would be liable to the charge of being either crooked or incompetent. A Fourth ward alderman made a wobbly effort to defend the mayor from the showing-up, declaring that "I think the mayor has more honor as a man than your whole Social-Democratic party," but it awakened little enthusiasm. From Ald. Welch's address we take the following data which he cited, from the records, so that those who have been following the viaduct struggle may see the manifest infamy of the mayor's conduct:

"What is the matter with the church?"

This: It strains at the gnats of individual peccadilloes, and swallows the camels of social diabolism.

The hypocrite will pretend to scorn wealth; will characterize desire for wealth as sordid; will advise contentment with poverty; will denounce the poor for their unrest, on the one hand, and on the other will fly to the defense of the rich oppressor, while always his grovelling soul is drunk with the contemplation of the golden streets and jasper walls of the New Jerusalem! a city whose boundless wealth he dearly hopes to share; wealth that he is striving for, tooth and nail, by hook or by crook, to capture.

Justice demands that the social mechanism deliver to every one the equivalent of his contribution to the total of product. Or, to state it in another way, Justice demands that the social mechanism deliver to no one more than the equivalent of his contribution to the total of product. But the prevailing social mechanism delivers countless millions to some individuals, and leaves multitudes in abject poverty.

Some of the sheep are grazing in green pastures, beside the still waters, while many are famishing in the desert. But the shepherd dares not interfere, except to adjure the hungry bleaters to "be content with that condition in life to which," etc., ending with an infamous blasphemy!

And then he wonders why the poor don't go to church!

—Edward Howell Putnam.

In May, 1902, a special committee of five was appointed to confer with the officers of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. relative to the building of a new viaduct at Sixth and First ave. On July 27, 1903, this committee reported that, owing to the dilatory methods of the common council, no offer had thus far been received from either of these companies to contribute toward the construction of the viaduct. Ald. H. J. Murphy was chairman of this committee.

In his message to the common council on April 21, 1903, the mayor said: "It is doubtful whether the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. can be compelled.... to contribute to the erection of a new viaduct.... However, I have reason to believe that the railway company will make a voluntary contribution toward the enterprise."

Notwithstanding the fact that absolutely nothing had been done to determine the Co.'s liability in the premises, he recommended that the work of construction begin immediately.

Later the company itself admitted that it would be obliged to rebuild the present structures. It further admitted that it would be obliged to build them strong enough to answer present needs.

On May 18, 1903, the city attorney rendered an opinion that bridge bonds could be legally applied to the construction of viaducts.

On June 15, 1903, a resolution was introduced in the common council to divert the \$100,000 Jones Island bridge bonds to the construction of the Sixth Street and First Ave. viaduct.

In this resolution the word "bridge" was made use of with the evident intention of disguising the real intent of the resolution.

On Aug. 22, 1903, his honor the mayor recommended that the balance of the fund derived from the so-called Jones Island bridge bonds be used for the purpose of constructing the First Ave. and Sixth Street viaduct. At that time no offer had been made from the Milwaukee Co. (Aug. 24, 1903).

On Jan. 11, 1904, a resolution was adopted by the common council to issue bonds to the amount of \$275,000 for the erection of the Sixth Street and First Ave. viaduct.

On Feb. 2, 1904, by unanimous vote, this amount was increased \$100,000, a total of \$375,000.

On June 27, 1904, a resolution was adopted asking the opinion of the city attorney as to whether or not the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. could be required to assist in the maintenance and proper repair of the Sixth St. and First Ave. viaduct.

On Oct. 24, 1904, the railroad offered to contribute \$125,000, on condition that there be no separation of grades in the territory described for 25 years—the city to forfeit \$62,000 in case of a change.

On Dec. 12, 1904, an ordinance was introduced providing for the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$150,000 for the Sixth St. and First Ave. viaduct.

On Dec. 27 further consideration of this ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

On April 3, 1905, the city clerk was instructed to correspond with the officials of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. to ascertain what the road would be willing to contribute toward the construction of the Sixth Street and First Ave. viaduct.

ling to contribute toward the construction of the Sixth Street and First Ave. viaduct.

On April 17, 1905, an offer was made by the St. P. road to contribute \$62,000. On April 17, 1905, the city attorney gave an opinion that if the Milwaukee Co. were officially notified to rebuild the Sixth Street and First Ave. viaducts, and failed to do so, then the city could proceed to build same and collect from the road afterwards.

Why does not the mayor cite the particular legislation and ordinances to which he refers?

What right had the legislature to pass a special act to cover this one case? And by what authority did the council enter into a contract in violation of a charter provision?

On May 8, 1905, the mayor vetoed a resolution which was almost identically the same as the one covered by the present veto. (May 15). In his veto he said: "A new viaduct is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the city, and should be built at once, but we might as well accept the inevitable and look at things as they are, rather than to delay the erection of a new viaduct by such nonsensical resolutions as this."

This was virtually a declaration by his honor the mayor that the members of this body are foolish; and, notwithstanding the fact that the resolution had been adopted by unanimous vote at the meeting of May 1, a majority of the aldermen pleaded guilty to the charge by voting to sustain the veto.

Ald. Mallory of the Eighteenth ward also took a strong rap at the mayor and called attention to the fact that the railroad had thirty-seven unauthorized tracks running through the valley under the proposed continuous viaduct. He showed that if the mayor was anxious to serve the city the road should be given the option of tearing up its tracks or building the viaduct.

The mayor's veto of the plan to take the question into the courts so as to secure a speedy adjudication of the rights of the city as against the railroads, which was the occasion for the remarks of Ald. Welch and the debate on the viaduct matter, was then laid over for action to the next meeting.

Ald. Heath, from the Finance committee, presented a minority report on the subject of a bond ordinance for bascule bridges in connection with the viaduct, holding that the haste to provide for the bridges, before it was decided who should build the viaduct, was a move that could only help the railroad. Besides such bridge money could be turned to viaduct building uses. On motion of Ald. Heath both the majority and minority reports were laid over for two weeks.

The subject of a municipal lighting plant again came up in the council and was the occasion of a long debate. Ald. Stigebauer had a prepared speech on the subject, holding that the city had the right to compel the street railway and light company to light the streets after its contract ran out in December without making a new contract. The law cases he cited in proof of this were not very convincing, but as the bids submitted by the company—which were the only ones submitted—were not according to specifications, the Social-Democrats supported his move to throw out all bids. A motion to refer the matter to a committee was lost by a vote of 17 to 18, but Ald. Wittig saved the day for the city by casting the deciding vote on his motion to defer action, the vote being 18 to 17. The company got the chance to play a strong game on the city through the stupidity—if not worse—of certain aldermen supposed to be desirous of having the city escape from the corporation octopus. A resolution to ask for bids for one, three and five years for lighting the streets, was amended in the Street Lights committee—a corporation serving committee—so as to also call for bids for ten years. This was a move inspired by the lighting company. When it came back to the council these certain aldermen already referred to voted to sustain the committee report and so the Beggs company lost no time in submitting bids by which it agreed to furnish light for ten years at \$60 a light, but to charge \$81 and \$99 for each light if given a contract for less than five years—simply a bait for a long term contract.

There was introduced at the meeting Monday a proposal from a company styling itself the "Municipal Electric Light and Power company," which proposed a means "by which the city could acquire a lighting plant," in this wise: It agreed to light the city streets for \$90 a light, \$30 of which is to be rebated to the city or credited to it at 5 per cent so that when the franchise runs out "in fifteen years" the plant will have become the property of the city.

This offer will be investigated, but even if it were accepted, the company could not put up its plant and string its wires in time to do the lighting when the present contract runs out at the end of next month. The people are "up against it," as they may always expect to be when they permit their affairs to be managed by capitalist party officials.

Either a new contract must be made with Beggs next month or the city will be dark. Or, the city could return to gaslight. Or, the people could hang lanterns out on their front porches and carry torches. Or, etc., etc.—If the city had true representatives in the city offices who wished to serve the people instead of the private corporations, it would be possible to rush dynamite into the various city pumping engines, blow round town, string wires and thus improvise a lighting system to tide over till better plans could be made—but the people have not true representatives in the city offices, so there is no use figuring on any

proper move until the next election cleans the gang out.

Ald. Heath introduced the following resolutions at the Monday meeting, both of which are self explanatory, and which went to the proper committees:

WHEREAS, Gustav Pabst, presumably as a means of advertising the business of the Pabst Brewing Company, has created a bottle of beer to the city for the purpose of christening fireboat No. 29; and

WHEREAS, Said Gustav Pabst by his own confession gave a \$1,500 bribe to ex-building inspector Michael Dunn, who is now languishing in prison, and

WHEREAS, The city of Milwaukee ought not to be a party to a plan of advertising the business of a private corporation managed by a man who has delinquent a city official to advance the interests of his corporation,

RESOLVED, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby instructed to decline the so-called "magnanimous offer" of said Gustav Pabst and to christen the new fireboat in such manner as not to bring reproach upon the city.

WHEREAS, There is now coming to be a dearth of large private parks in the city suitable for the holding of annual picnics by various societies of the people, as a result of which these gatherings of the people will be discouraged, and

WHEREAS, These societies are forces for good in the community and are worthy of encouragement by the city, therefore

RESOLVED, That the Common Council recommends to the Park board that it take steps as soon as possible to obtain a tract of land inside the city limits and put same in condition for the use of such societies for picnic purposes on certain days, either rent free or at a small charge, the grounds to be open to the public for athletic purposes at all other times.

Ald. Seidel, from the Judiciary committee, introduced the following minority report, which was voted down:

The minority of your committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution relative to the indictments against the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, beg leave to report by the following:

The minority is of the opinion that it is an insult to the employees of the fire department that they should be subject to the orders of a man whose character is under a cloud of suspicion.

The minority furthermore is of the opinion that the citizens of Milwaukee who pay for the services of their officials have a right to expect that such officials shall be free from such suspicion, and that to tolerate them at the heads of the city departments is injurious to the moral tone and sets a bad example to the youth of our city.

The minority therefore reports favorably upon the resolution and recommends that same be passed.

The Social-Democrats in the Milwaukee county board proposed Charles V. Schmidt for the position of committee clerk and cast their four votes for him. A. V. Klefisch, now under indictment by the grand jury, was rechosen for the place.

THE ELECTIONS.

Comrade Fred. Hurst reports the vote of Rhode Island as follows:

	1903	'04	'05
Vote for Gov.	303	743	382
Providence	154	369	183
Newport	3	13	11
Woonsocket	9	24	28
Pawtucket	20	134	48
* Not complete.			

Comrades Buser and Deenham were elected tax receiver and assessor respectively in the town of North Haledon, N. J.

Marion, Ind., last year cast 245, this year 684.

Utica, N. Y., cast 233 last year, 394 this year.

Northampton, Penn., this year 232, last year 180.

Rome, N. Y., this year 133, last year 111.

Terre Haute, Ind., this year 177, last year 150.

Boston, Eighth ward, this year 153, last year 110.

Brooklyn, Mass., this year 1,292, last year 894.

New Bedford, Mass., this year 327, last year 256.

Holyoke, Mass., this year 216, last year 197.

Leominster, Mass., this year 102, last year 59.

Returns thus far from Pennsylvania indicate the Socialists got out half their vote.

Philadelphia—This year 1,850. Last year 2,340.

Nineteen cities in Ohio show total vote of 7,195, last year 11,284. (Ohio ought to attend to its own knitting from now on.)

Baltimore—this year 1,619, last year 1,461.

Rochester, N. Y.—This year 1,723, last year 2,104.

Utica, N. Y.—This year 381, last year 238.

Jamestown, N. Y.—This year 347, last year 533.

Syracuse, N. Y., this year 802, last year 541.

Butler, Penn., this year 43, last year 46.

Chicopee, Mass., this year 193, last year 161.

Adams, Mass., this year 120, last year 100.

Malden, Mass., this year 144, last year 138.

Huntington, Ind., this year 113, last year 98.

Oneida, N. Y., this year 56, last year 104.

Lenox, N. Y., this year 100, last year 74.

Ware, Mass., this year 124, last year 121.

Lawrence, Mass., this year 378, last year 382.

Newark, N. J.—This year 1,834 votes for senator, 1,317 for sheriff and 1,804 for registrar.

County Organizer Schwartz of Pittsburgh reports 1 at 121 districts out of 621 in Pennsylvania give the Socialists a vote of 796.

Carey made a good run in Massachusetts, getting a vote of 12,479, which nearly equals the Debs vote of last year, 13,884. The total state vote was small so that our party cast enough votes to get the required percentage for official standing in the future. The S. L. P. cast less than three thousand votes in the entire state.

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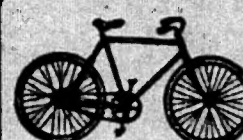
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\$12.50 for Ladies' Kersey Coats—Empire style and loose backs, 42 to 50 inch lengths, sleeves and yoke lined, blue, brown, black and novelty mixtures; best values ever offered \$12.50

\$6.45 for Misses' Coats—Worth \$8.50. Three-quarter length, made of heavy weight cheviot, in blue and brown, also the popular gray mixtures—backs with three box plaits and belt, collarless, trimmed with velvet and braid, tucked sleeves; would be bargains at \$8.50; special for this sale \$6.48

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Opposum Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with six large tails, extra long and wide, at \$2.98

Others at \$4.98 and \$5.98</

Business Prosperity is Not Social Progress!

SO SAYS PROF. IRA W. HOWERTH OF THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. THE BUSINESS MAN CANNOT BE MORALIZED.

11. "Suppose, for instance, that you are working for an employer, and at given wage. The employer makes profit on your work, otherwise you could not be employed at all. Now, suppose an increase in the number of laborers seeking work, what will be the effect upon your wages? Obviously they will fall on account of the increased competition. But is your work now less profitable to the employer than before? You work just as hard; your productivity is the same. Why, then, do you suffer loss in wages? It is because the increased competition of labor makes it possible for the employer to take a higher profit, and he takes advantage of his opportunity. When, do you think, the average employer will be unselfish enough to resist the temptation? Here is the paradox of modern industry: The workers, anxious for leisure, cannot welcome the advent of more laborers to lighten their task. It is a case in which many hands do not make light work, but light wages.

"But this is not one of the difficulties to which I referred: In competitive industry the man who would succeed must observe the rules of the game. He cannot, as a rule, on the average and in the long run, practice a higher morality than his competitors. If he is moralized so successfully, he is driven out of the business.

"Suppose, for instance, that an employer wishes to be generous to his employees and pay them more than the competitive rate of wages. He must meet the competition of other men in his business who adulterate or misrepresent their goods, or who fix the margin of profits by the payment of a niggardly wage. By such men he will be undersold in business and to be undersold in business is to be forced into bankruptcy. He must practice the tricks of his trade, or cease to compete. No matter how well disposed he may be, he cannot rise far above the morality of his meanest competitors and remain in the field of business.

Honesty, with him, is not the best policy, or if it is so in the long run, he is often not able to run that long. "So, if a laborer competing with his fellow laborers, wishes to be magnanimous to his employer and give him the best service of which he is capable, he is by no means sure to have his superior efficiency recognized by an increase of wages. He may find that his increased productivity not merely brings to himself no profit, but that it is employed as a lever to press down the wages of others.

"Thus we see that in a competitive system of unequal morality, it is extremely difficult for employer or employee to rise to a higher level of industrial honesty or productive efficiency. All must be raised together, and industrial progress through moralization, must be extremely slow.

"Moralizing the business man, then, a process of individual reform, needs to be supplemented by collective effort to improve the conditions of industry. All such effort must finally take the form of legislation. Wise legislation can do much to restrict and improve the methods of competition, as long as competition lasts. As I have just shown, it is difficult in the present system to do right and easy to do wrong.

"Legislation should make it easy to do right and dangerous to do wrong. It should make the way of the transgressor hard. It should compel the unfair and tricky competitor to accept a higher standard of honesty. The man who adulterates his goods, for instance, and thus drives the honest man to dishonesty or out of business, ought himself to be forcibly retired from business to spend a vacation with his natural associates who wear striped clothes. The man who wrecks a corporation engaged in legitimate business under the impression that he is a smart financier, should be made to feel the smart of public indignation manifested through law. "But this is easy to say. How is it to be brought about? How may

the pursuit of profits be made identical with the effort to promote the commonweal? Some of you may perhaps answer, by doing away with the profit system.

"The chief difficulty in the way of promoting the commonweal by legislation is the conflict of the interests of the individual, or groups of individuals, and the common interests of humanity. Now consider the significance of this fact in the matter of legislating to promote the commonweal.

"A legislative committee, state or national, presents with its recommendation a bill framed in the interest of the public at large, socially necessary legislation, looking to the reduction of the hours of labor, the protection of women and children employed in industry, the regulation of railway rates, the establishment of a parcels post, something demanded by the so-called public. Immediately the lobby of legislature or of congress is filled with the representatives of special interests, men whose profits, or wages, are affected by the proposed change, seeking to defeat the proposed law. The public cannot have tariff reduction, railroad regulation, a parcels post, pure food, because certain powerful interests are affected. Capital is solicitous for the interests of capital.

Serving the People.

Recent events are certainly cause enough for certain Socialists to pause and ponder over. It has been considered cute in certain quarters for our party to get itself out of touch with the people and to damn municipal and public ownership with faint praise, and the returns from various localities in last week's elections show pretty clearly that that which has been invited has begun to come to pass. In localities where the Socialists should have held the confidence of the masses and led the demand for municipal ownership, as in all propriety the Socialists should lead it, municipal ownership being in our direction and the present wave for it being due to Socialistic initiative in the first place, we find the party brushed aside by the people, even some breaking away from it—and all this in spite of the fact that Socialism is in the air and the agitation for it widespread. Where the party ought to be harvesting, it is merely looking on while the harvest field is occupied by "reformed" politicians.

As to the extent of the municipal ownership we take the following from a summing-up from a Chicago daily:

Coming closer toward home—in Indiana, the fight made in favor of municipal ownership was taken to a glorious ending. True enough, in some places, the cause was defeated. But it must be remembered that the wave of reform—the demand for the public use of public franchises, have not been campaign issues for a great while. But recently

In Toledo, O., Municipal Ownership took the ticket. It was so in Cleveland. It was so wherever there was a free election. It will be so from now on. It cannot be stemmed by outcries, nor subdued by money. In Kentucky the Democratic ticket was successful because the democracy is teaching the principles there. Maryland was lost to German when he attempted to circumvent the franchise, make the commonwealth an oligarchy.

In Nebraska the old machine ticket was successful. The railroads again

The Exploitation of Womankind.

The Socialist movement is comparatively new, yet already it has many avowed followers among those who have attained distinction in their own professions.

In the literary world of today we can count many ardent Socialists. Among those most widely read are: Jack London, Upton Sinclair and George Bernard Shaw, the latter being the most lionized just now, as his plays have attained the highest popularity in New York, as in London. However, his intense realism sometimes offends, and now New York threatens to follow the lead of London in forbidding the play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," on the grounds of indecency. Mr. Shaw's reply to those who threatened to prosecute Manager Daly if he should persist in staging the play is his consideration. Among other things he says: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" exists because libertines pay women well to be evil, and often show them affection and respect whilst pious people pay them infamously and drudge their bodies and souls to death at honest labor."

"I have been striving all my life to awaken public conscience to this."

The people who object to the discussion of the social evil in public may be right although there seems to be a deal of food for thought in Manager Daly's remark that "It is

a poor way to clean house by pretending that your cellar has not a heap of dirt in it."

Whatever may be our individual opinion in this matter the facts are here and they confront us every day. And the cause of this evil is just as apparent to the thinking person as the fact of its existence.

As long as the girls are thrown upon the world, unprotected and obliged to earn their living under a system which compels men to hire them at wages which will not support them in decency, so long you may expect that many of those girls will be driven to accept the life that offers them plenty of food, good clothing and freedom from the life-quenching grind of the mill or store.

You teach your girls purity and you pray that they may be kept from temptation, but the system is doing its level best to undo all your efforts by conditions which make it pay better "not to be good."

Do you dare say you are trying to safeguard your girl until you have strained every nerve and fibre of your being to establish conditions under which it will pay to be good? Are you casting your vote with the parties which wink at existing evils and defend this damnable system, or are you ready to vote the straight Socialist ticket for the sake of your girl?—Edith Eddy Bradford.

was the war taken to the Hoosier State. Holtzman, favoring 60-cent gas, lost by a narrow majority at Indianapolis.

But in Terre Haute, the home of "Riley" McKee, the richest man in the richest city of its size in the West, municipal ownership went through the ballot boxes like the grace of salvation. In Louisville, while the cause was not a decisive issue, nevertheless its individual advocates were successful at the polls. Municipal Ownership won in San Francisco; it went through in nearly every election contest held in the country on Tuesday where that was an issue. Alarmed at its progress, Carter H. Harrison gathered his captains—bold last night and began to outline a policy for future action in Chicago. He fears the movement. He is preparing for the Spring elections in this city. From now until whipped again, the voices of the gray wolves will be heard in the tall grass of corporation back yards.

In twenty other Indiana towns the Municipal Ownership ticket was elected. In Louisville, while the cause was not a decisive issue, nevertheless its individual advocates were successful at the polls. Municipal Ownership won in San Francisco; it went through in nearly every election contest held in the country on Tuesday where that was an issue. Alarmed at its progress, Carter H. Harrison gathered his captains—bold last night and began to outline a policy for future action in Chicago. He fears the movement. He is preparing for the Spring elections in this city. From now until whipped again, the voices of the gray wolves will be heard in the tall grass of corporation back yards.

The Citizens Industrial Alliance, that wants to strangle union labor, has a newspaper organ called the Industrial Exponent, printed in St. Louis. It proposes a boycott upon newspapers that print articles which deal with Socialists or Socialism, or protest against the suppression of Socialist meetings. It advises merchants to stop advertising in papers that treat Socialists or Socialism with any consideration. They are a fine bunch of grand dukes.—Ex.

Teachers Getting Socialistic.

One of the most striking developments of the French Socialist movement at present, says the New York Worker, is the great increase in the number of Socialist teachers. At a recent congress of the French teachers held at Lille the Socialists were practically in control. A resolution was presented providing that in the study of history the aim should always be the creation of a revolutionary attitude in the sense of the revolution of 1792. This was intended to be an expression of bourgeois radicalism, but it was thought that by the use of the word "revolution" Socialist votes might be caught by it. Socialists refused to be caught by this bait, but introduced and carried a resolution instead that history must be considered as a science, and not utilized for the development of any particular theory. A second also dealt with revolutionary phrases, but was in fact intended as endorsement of capitalistic patriotism. In response to this the Socialists introduced and carried the following resolution:

"The French teachers are unequalled defenders of peace, they have as their motto 'war against war,' but this does not prevent them from defending their country when it shall be the subject of a brutal aggression."

The reactionary press declares that this resolution is an endorsement of the international Socialist position and is attacking the teachers' organization. This organization, which includes 115,000 teachers, has voted to adopt the position of a trade union in its activity and to affiliate with the unions in other trades employed by the government.

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Our all-wool special at \$1.00 the garment; a better one at \$1.50.
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Red, all-wool, at \$1.60 the garment.
All-wool heavy and light-weight hosiery at 25c the pair.
Our Special (25c quality) at 12 1/2c.
We have them in black and in blue or grey mixtures.

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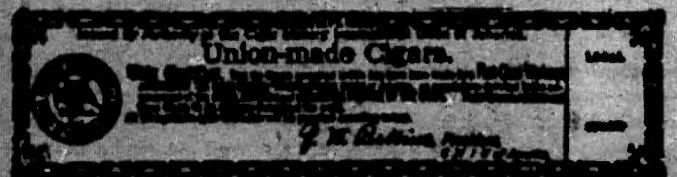
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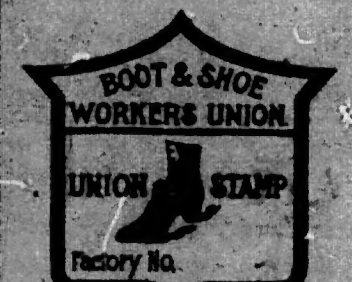
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10c—2 1/2c A—10c
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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.

New York Socialists have raised nearly \$4,000 for the Russian revolutionists.

Income at national headquarters amounted to \$1,777; expenditures, \$1,728; balance, \$80.50.

In San Francisco, where the movement has a good deal of an impossibilist tinge, the vote last week was 2,109. Last year it was 7,250.

The Socialists in New York city put up the hardest campaign they had ever fought, in literature distributed, in meetings held and in general activity.

Comrade William Packard of Quincy, Mass., candidate of the Socialists for state senator in the first Norfolk district, died of heart disease on election day. He was one of the oldest workers in the party.

During the absence of National Secretary Barnes, while attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh, Pa., as a delegate from the Cigar Makers' International Union, Comrade Walter W. Rühl will act as secretary.

After twenty-eight years of agitation the S. L. P. is only able to muster two thousand and eighty-two votes among the six hundred thousand voters of Greater New York. Triumphant impossibilism! De Leon's dupes, both inside and outside his own party, have our sincere commiseration.

Knowing the status of the finances of the little bunch of impossibilists in Minneapolis, one wonders where they managed to get that check for fifty dollars that they are trying to force on the national office for due stamps. Or, are the stories about the Minneapolis Tribune being back of Hicks true?

Two hundred and fifty dollars have been appropriated by the national executive committee to be paid to the state committee of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary expenses incident to their legal contest on the question of the party name. This sum is to be paid at the convenience of the national committee, the funds not being in hand, contributions are solicited from locals and individuals.

Vastly diverting is Daniel De Leon. His party went all to smash in the recent New York election, but it has been dwindling so long, and he has become so used to success backwards that in the face of almost absolute disaster he can set up his cheer of "victory." But principally he is able to do this because he has a stupid, fanatic following that is ready to believe black is white, if only he keeps a straight face and insists on it. And so, after having two-thirds of his party in New York swept away by the Hearst freshet, Daniel comes out in his *People* with the cry "The S. L. P. steps 'unpunished' out of the electoral ring of 1905 and continues fresh as ever in the economic ring, where, between election and election, the main wrestling is to be done." A pretty good admission that. After making a failure on the political field he bestows upon himself a benison that he now has a finger in the trade union pie to fall back on, wherein to do his main catch-as-catch-can act.

ACROSS THE POND.

The recent congress of French teachers at Lille, France, was in control of Socialists and the resolutions passed were Socialistic in tone. This has brought out no little criticism from the bourgeois press.

The unemployed situation in England grows daily more pathetic and awful. The workless workers are now being organized to petition the government by the Social-Democrats.

"Approximately 750,000 men and 250,000 women are out of work in the United Kingdom" said Harry Quelch, the Socialist leader. They represent 3,000,000 dependants who are face to face with a breadless and fuelless and in some cases a roofless winter. These people are not a pack of lazy incompetents. They are men and women who are able and willing to do a day's work, but for whom the private labor market offers no hope.

"We shall ask that a special session of parliament be called to vote money for national public works, such as the reclamation of the waste lands, reforestation and road building. These will be useful work that will give immediate employment to hundreds of thousands. The pathos and urgency of the situation cannot be exaggerated. The organs of the aristocracy are assailing our demonstration as Socialistic, but Great Britain is confronted with a condition, not a theory. The time has passed for controversy by doctrinaires. What is needed is action."

The unprecedentedly large number of workless persons is not confined to any particular trade or section. It is the general result of the growing introduction of labor saving machinery and of the consolidation principle, which is epidemic among the capitalist class. The government must realize that something is wrong when the country's steadily increasing trade is accompanied by a steady decrease in the demand for labor. As far back as the Elizabethan era the state formally recognized that its duty is to provide work and food for the unemployed.

Send a dime and for ten weeks you can read the Herald

MASSACHUSETTS. — The candidacy of Comrade Franklin E. Westworth for representative in that district in 1905—1904, though now not a member of the party, expected the Socialist nomination this year, upon the nomination of Comrade Westworth, Drew joined the Republican forces and announced his intention to defeat Comrade Westworth. Mother Jones and Comrade Westworth spoke in the district, the latter in every hall, district, cantina, on the street corners and at the work shop and factory doors some hours. The Republican candidate was elected by a plurality of 385 votes. Comrade Westworth having a majority in his home town of Hanson and carried Rockland, the home of the Republican candidate, by a majority of 17 votes.

"BEST OF THEM ALL!"

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A High-Class Monthly. A Leading Exponent of Constructive Socialism and Rational Religion

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It is Vigorous, Fearless, Interesting, Unique, and in doing splendid service in the cause of humanity. "Every article in it is a gem," says the Toledo Independent. "The warmest magazine that comes our way," says the Socialist Voice.

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The Publishers of the HERALD take pleasure in announcing that they have brought together into one pamphlet the

EIGHT LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FARMER

Written by CLAYTON J. LAMS

and are prepared to fill orders at the following rates: Single copies 5 cents; Twenty-five copies \$1.00; fifty copies \$1.75; one hundred copies \$2.75.

These letters are just the thing you have been waiting for to put in the hands of rural readers. They are written by a farmer-Socialist, who knows how to reach the mind of the average downtrodden tiller of the soil. The letters are constructive and come out of actual contact with actual conditions.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!!

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VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.
Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at Frodo Gorman Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
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Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

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SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, W. E. Acker, F. E. Neuman.
NOMINATIONS: Chas. Dippel, W. L. Fischer, H. Taute.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reicher, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. F. L. Witters, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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Adams Shaving Parlor
609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!
Fine Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars
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BARBER
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...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.
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"KWITCHER KICKIN"
AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
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WM. KENDALL,
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Only Union Shop on Vliet St.
FRED. LANGE,
BARBER SHOP
281 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.
FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR
SHAVE GO TO
"THE BARBER SHOP"
510 CENTER STREET.
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EDW. MIESKE,
Successor to
PHIL. O. KAMMERER.
First-class work guaranteed.
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H. C. MUNDT,
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JOS. POLASKI,
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carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this
city, the largest stock of new fire
and burglar-proof safes and vaults
in the Northwest. Second-hand
safes of the different makes always
on hand.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Nov. 15.—Bro. Feeley in the chair, Bro. Neuman vice chairman.

New delegates seated from Glove Cutters, Musicians, Typographical Union No. 23, Hod Carriers. The Organization committee reported on the Barkowski matter and asked further time. Request granted.

The committee on Social-Democratic Fair reported that the Bakers, Barbers and Shoe Workers' locals have made requests for booths, also requests for space from Cutters and Trimmers, Garment Workers, Cigar-makers, and Label Committee of Typographical Union No. 23. Others had asked for information. It was decided that the size of booths would be about 8x8 feet, the booths to be erected and maintained without expense to unions. The price of admission had been placed at 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children. The committee reported that the tickets for the council would be ready at once. On motion report was filed.

The Label section reported on its work and complained of small attendance. It was reported by Bakers union that Mr. Rickert, corner of Twenty-fifth and Hopkins Road, had signed their agreement. Report approved.

Bro. Neuman reported, for the special committee on labor and the church. The committee reported having had but one reply to letters sent out, which came from St. Paul and spoke favorably of the co-operation of the ministers. The committee had three recommendations to make, the first one to approve the plan of the ministers, second that plan be accepted but with no voice on floor, third a standing committee.

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Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal at 3c moderate prices. 3c
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from the two bodies to confer when necessary. Carried to lay report on table. Division 97 to 34. Delegate Benson from Typographical Union No. 23 asked to be placed on record against the action of the council.

Executive Board report: Word was received from B. Kornburger relative to action of labor unions in declaring his firm unfair, stating that if it was continued he would take the matter into the courts. Board recommended that the business agent confer with Atty. Thiel about the matter, if deemed necessary.

The board received a communication from Trades Council of Eureka, Neb., stating that they had been humbugged out of two dollars by the fake Huebner raffle. Placed on file.

The sub-committee of the board appointed to consider the veiled charges made against the business agent and all members of the council reported a draft of a letter to be sent Woodworkers No. 8, refusing to consider the alleged charges so long as they were made in a manner insulting to the entire council. Request of Carpenters relative to their appeal to A. E. of L. on the unseating of Carpenters No. 1053 was approved and board recommended that appeal be forwarded to convention at Pittsburgh and that copy be sent to Victor L. Berger, Frank Duffy and the secretary of the A. E. of L. Communication from International Woodworkers' union justifying the fake raffle of the Woodworkers was referred to council. Report approved and matters referred taken up.

Bro. Neuman called attention to the fact that The Sentinel had published the Huebner side of the raffle matter and had refused to print the council's side. It was moved that the letter be sent to the Woodworkers as drafted. Amended that matter be referred in order to reward it. Division, lost 45 to 76. Main motion carried. On motion the executive board was instructed to answer the Woodworkers' International.

Bro. Griffin made a plea for better support of the various labels and for more activity in the Label section.

Bro. Witters reported on the strike of the Telephone Linemen and complained that with but one exception the newspapers had only printed the things the company wanted printed.

Bro. Whitaker urged support for the Barbers.

The resignation of Bro. Raasch from the executive board, on account of being no longer a delegate, was accepted and the filling of the vacancy put over.

Receipts for evening \$24.19, disbursements \$71.40.

Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.

Social-Democratic Notes.

Before making dates and engagements watch this column and get wise on the events of the coming season and then attend them. By so doing you will help along the cause of Socialism.

6th Ward Branch entertainment and ball, Sunday, Nov. 19th, at Vorwärts Turner hall, Third and Reservoir ave.

11th Ward Branch prize Schafkopf tournament, Sunday, Nov. 20, at Schmidt's hall, 21st and Rogers street.

Big Social-Democratic fair at the Old and New Liedertafel's halls, Feb. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

Every fourth Friday of the month, Schafkopf Tournament at the Socialist Home, 243 Washington street, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Branch, S. D. P.

Ninth Ward branch entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Dec. 10.

West Side Women's Club, Social, N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave., Saturday, Dec. 2nd, 1905. Admission 41.00. Refreshments free.

17th Ward Branch S. D. P. Hoff's Hall, 901 Kin. Ave., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1905.

12th Ward Branch, Sylvestor at Hoff's Hall, 901 Kinnickinnic Ave.

12th Ward club party every 2nd Thursday of the month at Hoff's Hall, 901 Kin. Ave.

Aurora Singing Society, South Side Turner hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 3rd, grand entertainment and ball.

17th Ward Ball, Hoff's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic ave., Saturday evening, Nov. 18th.

12th Ward, Sylvestor Ball, Hoff's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic ave.

The United Singing Societies held a highly successful concert at the North Side Turner Hall. Several fine selections were rendered, and it was a success from start to finish and the party can justly feel proud of its Socialist Singing Societies.

Remember the headquarters, 341 6th St., is open every Sunday morning from 9 to 12 A. M.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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The Carroll Coal Co. of Green Bay, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.

Branch meetings next week.

Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 8 P. M.

15th Ward branch, 1629 Vliet st. Wednesday evening, Nov. 22nd, 8 P. M.

19th Ward branch: Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.

Thursday evening, Nov. 23rd, 8 P. M.

7th Ward branch: Room 414 Germania Bldg., 4th floor, Dr. Young's office.

12th Ward branch: Hoff's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic ave.

South Side Polish Section: At Bonzel's hall, 777 7th ave.

Friday evening, Nov. 24th, 8 P. M.

18th Ward branch: 490 Cramer st., cor. of Greenwich st.

Women's branch and club meetings.

West Side Women's Club: Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23rd, 2:30 P. M.: N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave.

East Side Women's club, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21st, 2:30 P. M.: E. Locke's hall, cor. 4th and Sherman sts.

News Notes Man.

State Treasurer's Report for S. D. P. of Wis.

Oct. 31. Receipts from State Secy. \$244.06

EXPENDITURES.

Deficit Oct. 1. \$4.11

Carl D. Thompson for benzine.10

Sickert & Baum for one set of guide cards.15

Patton Paint Co.2.00

Carl D. Thompson for postage.1.75

Carl D. Thompson for express on buttons.70

Milw. Soc. Dem. Publ. Co. for rent, light etc.13.00

Milw. Soc. Dem. Publ. Co. for books.95

Ida M. Noble for stenographer services.8.00

Carl D. Thompson for postage.5.00

Carl D. Thompson for salary and expense.25.00

Carl D. Thompson for postage.1.00

E. T. Melms for contribution recd. by mistake.63

Seidling Publ. Co.3.50

Sickert & Baum for sten.3.50

Sickert & Baum for carbon paper.3.00

Carl D. Thompson for postage.1.00

Carl D. Thompson for salary and expenses.25.00

Journal Publ. Co. for ad.55

Carl D. Thompson for postage.1.00

W. T. Mills for bal. due on 12th ward picnic.1.00

Carl D. Thompson per postage.4.00

F. Breuer for salary.7.00

Carl D. Thompson for postage.25

Carl D. Thompson on salary acc.10.00

Carl D. Thompson on salary acc.50.00

Total. \$104.57

Total Receipts. \$244.06

Expenditures. 145.57

Nov. 1, Cash on hand. \$70.40

J. Reicher, Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.

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FIT THE PURSE THE FEET THE STYLE THE HEAD

Besides our shoes give the wear, everything that is essential to please the most skeptical. At this season of the year we have a complete stock of warm shoes and slippers, also the best quality of rubbers at the most reasonable prices. All we ask is,

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The whole long list of foods—meat, fowl, fish, vegetables, fruit, bread—everything choicely, can be chopped quickly and easily, for making mince-pies, hash, Hamburg steak, croquettes, hot balls, curries, and salads, with

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It does not mash, tear, or grind; chops fine, coarse, or medium; is simple, durable, easily cleaned. Has self-sharpening knives.

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STARTING MATINEE SUNDAY, 2:30

Mats. Wednesday & Saturday

The Beautiful Comedy Drama

MR. FRED WYKOFF

Uncle Dan!

"A Messenger From Jarvis Section"

A GREAT RURAL PLAY

So Different From Anything You Have

Ever Seen.

THANKSGIVING WEEK:

Rose Melville in "SIS HOPKINS"

STAR

Twice Daily 2:30 8:51

Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c

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CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE

COUNTY.

Philip Metz, Plaintiff vs. Margaret Metz,

Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the

said Defendant: You are hereby summoned

to appear within twenty days after service

of this summons, exclusive of the day of

service, and defend the above entitled action

in the court aforesaid; and in case of your

failure so to do, judgment will be rendered

against you according to the demand of

the complaint, of which a copy is herewith

served upon you.

A. E. BRAUN,

Attorney for Plaintiff

Post Office address 649 21st St., Milwaukee,

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

C. J. PETRI

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Our great reform school board started off pretty well, and while the make-up of the board, as selected in the first place may have been subject to some criticism, especially the failure to give the working class anything like a proper representation, still the personnel of the board was of a high grade.

But the child once launched on its way shows its capitalist weakness at the first chance it really has to exercise a judgment as to qualifications for membership. To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Director Campbell, it chooses a son of Ed. Wall, of inglorious memory. The young man comes of tainted lineage.

His father was one of the worst political scoundrels ever bred in this city of rotten capitalist politics.

For years he was the Democratic boss and brazenly exercised that power in the interests of public service corporations and all the high finance rascals.

At the same time Henry C. Payne, who did not know how to draw an honest breath, was the Republican boss, and these two men, Wall and Payne, constituted a political and "business" partnership for the purpose of holding the city and state for the corporations, and it was mighty lucky for them that the wave of graft exposure did not strike this side of the planet in the early Nineties instead of at the present time.

As it was they both became rapidly wealthy, as such tainted creatures usually do. So open and defiant of all decency was the arrangement, that Wall was at the head of the local illuminating company and Payne of the steel railway interests, and both were practically one company, owned by the same crowd of eastern millionaires.

Of course, young Wall is not to blame for what his father did, but the school board is to blame for going to such a family for its new member, and especially so since Ed. Wall personally visited every member of the board and exerted all his influence for his son's selection.

At the first opportunity the board has disgraced itself and betrayed the confidence of the people who have been wishing it well.

Director Arnold, the Socialist member of the board, nominated and voted for Charles B. Whitnall. The directors who voted for Wall were Nancy, Maxon, Pieplow, Lindemann, Ojien, Pereles and Tacyo. Crawford and Harlowe voted for Geo. Geiger and Ewens for Emil Dietz. Wall lives on Prospect avenue, and has never been in the slightest degree identified with educational work or efforts for local betterment.

Readers of the HERALD were probably not surprised to learn that the Brown-Corliss company at Corliss, Wis., the firm having the contract for the twenty million gallon

pumping engine for the Milwaukee water works, had gone bankrupt. There was a strike on at the works and the company owed its men for past work. The men insist that the manager was of a temperament not likely to make a success of any undertaking where men were to be employed and it may be that the company will get on its feet again through reorganization and more humane management. As to the Milwaukee pump, if it has not already been ruined by the scab labor that was put to work on it, it may be finished up by competent labor under the receiver. It is not known what will be done in regard to the expired time forfeit. The city engineer of Milwaukee is being criticized for permitting the firm to carry forward the work on the pump with notoriously incompetent workmen. The city certainly has some right in such a matter that should be looked after. But instead of this, the rough-schiff labor was permitted to be employed on the job and the city even advanced the firm money to keep going on a bum labor basis!

It is now reported that Mayor Rose has taken fright at the wonderful growth of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee and will not risk another campaign. Just who the corporation rascals would put up in his stead is not clear.

The linemen of the telephone company are on strike for living conditions and all people of Milwaukee who have red blood in their veins owe it to them to extend them sympathy and encouragement. Some time ago the company, with a characteristic flourish of trumpets, announced that thereafter all linemen who remained in the company's employ two years would be given a raise of ten cents a day. The company never intended it in good faith, and so it now leaks out that no man has ever gotten the raise, although the linemen almost to a man are old employees of the company, who have grown up in the company's employ. Somehow, or some way, the men say, as soon as any man neared the two year mark he was laid off or discharged on some pretext or other. Most of the men so discharged were afterward hired again, but this break in service invariably lost them the chance for a raise. The men work nine and a half hours each day and the pay is small.

There is another point about this strike that has peculiar importance. The linemen constantly work amidst the most horrible dangers. Their lives are constantly in peril, for they work in the midst of electric currents that are hard to control and keep safe.

Pres. Burt has added insult to injury by charging in the public press that the strikers are floating employees. On the contrary they are old employees.

The girls at the telephone exchanges work from twelve to fourteen hours a day, at exacting labor. They get sixty cents a day! At this minuscule stipend they will all be owning residences on Grand and Prospect avenues before long!

"The Spirit Which Animated it!" There's a fireboat to be christened in Milwaukee and Gustav Pabst, the president of the Pabst Brewing Company, sent the board of public works a letter as follows:

"I take pleasure in informing you that our company will furnish a bottle of 'Blue Ribbon' properly mounted in a glass case for the christening of the new Milwaukee fire boat, No. 29, to be held in the city of Manitowoc in the near future."

To which the secretary of the board replied, accepting the disinterested gift, and saying: "Your magnanimous offer to furnish a bottle of 'Blue Ribbon' is accepted. We appreciate very much your kind offer and the spirit which animates you in so doing on so suitable an occasion, and herewith extend to you our sincere thanks for your courtesy."

This is rich—and disgusting. Nay, more, it is outrageous! There languishes in prison today a former building inspector who was found guilty of taking a check for \$1,500 to influence his official duties so that the building laws could be evaded. That check was made out and given to him by this same Gustav Pabst, and the beneficiary of this miserable bribery was the Pabst Brewing Company.

Gustav Pabst did not go to prison. It was argued that the disgrace of having been found out was sufficient punishment in his case.

If he feels that disgrace no one would ever suspect it from his recent play to get free advertising for his beer.

Clearly his check is made of brass, and as for the members of the board of public works who are so lost to all sense of propriety that they will accept this piece of impudence with professions of appreciation for "the spirit that animated it," the public will only wish that it had evened matters up by giving Mike Dunn one day of liberty in order that he himself might crack the bottle.

Send a dime and get THE HERALD for ten weeks. Do it now!

As Seen From The Gallery!

More bond ordinances—\$100,000 sewer bonds; \$100,000 docking and dredging bonds; \$300,000 street improvement bonds—a total of \$400,000 in all. To get these improvements we must bleed the citizens to the tune of from \$140,000 to \$160,000 for interest. They, the citizens, must be bled because they were thoughtless enough to elect to office men who will give away franchises that are so valuable, and should net the city enough money to pay for all of these improvements and many more besides. So long as the men elected are so stupid that they cannot, or crooked that they will not judge the value of these franchises, the citizens will be bled. It is the wages of their sin of carelessness.

The Sixth street viaduct matter is no farther than it was before. Ald. Welch made a very able speech and in it very severely arraigned the mayor, charging him with using his every effort to cheat the city out of its rights. As usual the press of the city did not give the alderman credit. Perhaps because he is one of the Socialists.

The mayor's veto in this matter was also laid over. Ald. Koerner as usual exhibited his predilection for billingsgate. He said that he would not be an ass and vote against the veto of the mayor. Ald. Mallory replied that he voted for the resolution which the mayor vetoed on two occasions and that he either was an ass then or is one now.

"The mayor has more honor than the whole Social-Democratic party," cried this same saloonkeeper of the Fourth. The spectacle! This gentleman (?) about whose past some very slimy stories are told, arrogating to himself the right to judge the honor of our party! He has yet failed to reveal in word or deed that he knows what the word "honor" means.

Is it possible that the people of the Thirteenth can be satisfied with the manner in which Ald. Schumacher carries on when questions of vital importance are under discussion? There is no weighing the arguments, but voting as the bunch directs. During the greater part of the meeting he sat there reading his paper and for this the people of his ward pay him his salary. McKinley, Barry, Becker and a few more of these high-pitched guys do not possess sufficient self respect to last them through one meeting. During the discussion of the viaduct question, they got together and engaged in a blustering conversation, plainly attempting to disturb the discussion. These fellows dream that because of such conduct the wheel of time will cease to turn. Though passively, the president shets the mischief if he does not call such men to order.

Here's a precious little occurrence and very significant. Ald. Seidel's resolution, the object of which is to force the chief of the fire department out of office until cleared of the criminal charge brought against him by the last grand jury, was reported for indefinite postponement by the committee. Ald. Seidel presented a minority report. This was killed. When the majority report was then voted upon, Ald. Wittig of the Second ward voted with the Socialists. He had been napping. But the other side needs every vote in the count, and Fred Schulz, one of the reporters indicted for graft, must see to it that no vote is lost. Schulz therefore snaked over to Wittig's place and called him down. Wittig colored up. He rose to change his vote, but the president informed him that the vote had already been announced. Schulz gave Wittig one piercing look. Wittig sat down, contrite.

Oh, wickedness! How numerous are thy worshippers!

Gallery God.

Wisconsin Notes.

Three more new locals organized this week.

This makes twenty-five new organizations formed this year. And still there's more to follow.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, the state organizer, is speaking every night and reports "splendid meetings everywhere."

The locals are already making arrangements to have Comrade E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., when he comes to Wisconsin this winter. Marinette wants him a week—they have had him before. Green Bay, Kiel, Mountain, Suring and other locals have already spoken for dates. His tour will be a great help to the cause throughout the state. Locals that intend to do anything this next winter should write in early and engage a date or two at least. He will come to Wisconsin sometime in January or February—time not definitely settled yet.

KEWAUNEE.—The Thompson meeting was a great success. Comrades had advertised thoroughly and people were present from Luxemburg, Casco and other near by towns. The next morning after the lecture there were men at the hotel from three different parts of the country, farmers, and all wearing the red-flag Social-Democratic button and talking Socialism. Comrades are trying to arrange to have a meeting at Luxemburg and at Casco. Probably Comrade J. M. A. Spence of Green

Bay will be engaged to give a lecture at these places.

STURGEON BAY.—This is a new field. There is no local here, but one or two loyal comrades are doing all they can to spread the light. Comrade Harris of Green Bay started the ball rolling for the meeting, Comrade Feagler and others in Sturgeon Bay contributed liberally and Comrade Spence came up to the Bay to assist Comrade Thompson with the meeting. There was a fair-sized audience present and the owner of the Opera hall was kind enough to contribute the use of it free, so in this way the expenses were met easily.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

A splendid cast, in which appear such names as those of Mabel Taliaferro, Arthur Byron, E. J. Ratcliffe, Mary Hampton, Kate Dennis Wilson, Grant Stewart, and Lawrence Edinger, will present Liebler & Co.'s big production of "In the Bishop's Carriage" at the Davidson for three nights commencing Thursday.



MABEL TALIAFERRO IN THE "BISHOP'S CARRIAGE," DAVIDSON.

Nov. 23. The version of Miriam Michelson's popular novel, made by the author who so successfully dramatized "The Pit," is interesting in the extreme, having cleverly contrasted features of comedy and seriousness. The character of Nance Olden, played by Miss Taliaferro, is unique in stage literature. Nance was a kind of female "Raffles" and her career was even more fascinating than that of E. W. Hornung's clever gentleman-burglar.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

In the announcement that "Happy Hooligan's Trip Around the World" will be the attraction at the Alhambra, commencing matinee tomorrow, the patrons of that house receive assurance that they are to see a standard quality of theatrical entertainment. The services of the best scenic painters, costumers, musicians and stage managers in the country have been utilized. Everything about it is new and bright. The members of the company are artists of wide reputation, and the girls forming the chorus are the prettiest specimens of young womanhood possible to secure. There will be matinees as usual.

BIJOU THEATER.

In "Uncle Dan" or "A Messenger from Jarvis Section" we have one of the cleanest and most wholesome plays now before the public. It is up-to-date, rapid but natural in action, and in all a clean story well told. The characters are all studied from life, and portrayed by a company of general excellence, headed



by that sterling character actor, Mr. Fred Wykoff, in the title role. The company begins an engagement of one week at the Bijou commencing tomorrow afternoon, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Miss Rose Melville, the original in "Sis Hopkins," will play her farewell engagement in this charming play, at the Bijou, Thanksgiving week.

STAR THEATER.

The next attraction at the Star will be "The Dreamland Burlesquers," with nearly fifty people, and including such artists as Jolly Zeh, the Everett Family, dreamland Trio, which includes the burlesque queen, Miss Gladys St. John, Louis Felskow, Rafferty & Barton, the Dreamy-eyed Sisters Cain, La Cleo and Raymond in their novel "A Society Circus," and the thirty singing and dancing darlings, in special musical numbers.

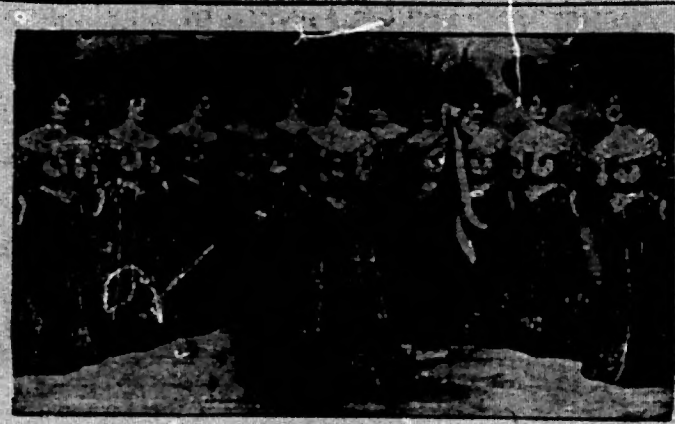
CRYSTAL THEATER.

The Three Great Nevares, direct from the Hippodrome, London, will lead a big bill of eight acts at the Crystal Theater (Second near Grand) next week. The bill is a fine one throughout.

Pink Tickets.

Previously reported	\$1043.75
E. N.	.50
Herman Vick	.45
Wm. Stemmer	1.50
G. Graboske	.45
Carl Tollmann	1.50
John A. Mueller	2.25
Ed. Swale	.50
K. Grama	.30
Mathew Landfried	1.50
Nie. Retzinger	.50
Konrad Krant	.50
Wm. Geisler	1.50
	\$1068.50

The Social-Democratic Woman's club of the West Side will hold its next meeting Thursday, Nov. 23, in Peterson's hall, 2214 North ave. The meeting opens at 2 P. M. sharp.



CHORUS GIRLS IN "HAPPY HOOLIGAN'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD," ALHAMBRA.

ALHAMBRA
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE
HAPPY HOOLIGAN'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
In Two Acts and 6 Gorgeous Scenes. 40 Jolly Merry-Makers, 40 Mostly Girls
See **HAPPY HOOLIGAN** in Germany, Russia, Japan, England
Attraction Extraordinary! THE GIRL and the BANDIT, VIOLA GRETTIE, MABEL WIT.

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The County Central Committee, Social-Democratic Party
BRANCH 17 WARD
SATURDAY EVE., NOV. 18th, 1905
HOFT'S HALL, 961 Kinnickinnic Ave.
TICKETS AT THE DOOR 25 CENTS. LADIES FREE.

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Now is the chance to "gobble" your
THANKSGIVING TURKEY...
..FREE..
We will give with each and every purchase of \$10.00 and over, for every \$10.00 worth of coupons a **TURKEY FREE** during this sale, from Nov. 20th to Nov. 30th 1905. Save the coupons. Call and see the great bargains we have to offer in Suits and Overcoats.

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EVERYBODY is cordially invited to call and see "The Malleable" Steel Range in operation at our Store Department, 310 Chestnut Street, for one week commencing November 20th.
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"THE MALLEABLE"
Strength, Economy, Convenience, Durability, and Beauty combined.
Made of Malleable iron and steel, riveted together like a boiler. If properly used will last a life time.
Hot Stacks and Coffee made upon the Malleable, served to all Callers.
To every Purchaser of "The Malleable" Range this week only we will give absolutely free, a \$7.50 set of Cooking Utensils.
FREE
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to offer the public anything in footwear that is not strictly up to the times in style, material and prices. Should we deviate from this, it would be more of an injury to us than it would be to you. It is therefore our constant aim to supply your needs in this direction with only the latest and the best productions of standard factories; and while aiming in this direction we do not lose sight of the fact that prices are a great factor in business today, and we therefore aim to make prices, as well as the article, satisfactory to the public.

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